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Proposed strategic framework for the period 2012-2013

Part two: biennial programme plan

Programme 11
Environment

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Overall orientation

11.1 The principal responsibility for the environment within the United Nations system is vested with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The mandate for UNEP derives from General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII), by which the Assembly established the Governing Council of UNEP, the Environment secretariat and the Environment Fund. The Governing Council, in its decision 19/1, clarified the role and mandate of UNEP in the Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme, which the Assembly subsequently endorsed in the annex to its resolution S/19-2. The Assembly elaborated further on the role of UNEP in its resolution 53/242.

11.2 The Governing Council, in its decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance, reiterated the need for a strengthened UNEP with a stronger science base and, among other things, called for increased capacity-building and technology support by UNEP to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, improved coordination among multilateral environmental agreements and enhanced United Nations system-wide coordination and cooperation. The Assembly, most recently in its resolution 64/204, reaffirmed the role of UNEP as the principal body within the United Nations system in the field of the environment, and underlined the need to further advance and fully implement the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building with a view to achieving its objectives in the areas of capacity-building and technology support for developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and in that regard, welcomed the decision to mainstream the Bali Strategic Plan as an integral part of UNEP's medium-term strategy for the period 2010-2013.

11.3 In its decision 24/9, the Governing Council requested the preparation of a medium-term strategy for 2010-2013 with clearly defined vision, objectives, priorities and impact measures and a robust mechanism for review by Governments. Guided by the scientific evidence, including findings in the Global Environment Outlook and priorities emerging from global and regional forums, six cross-cutting thematic priorities were identified in formulating the UNEP medium-term strategy for 2010-2013, in order to provide greater results orientation and strategic direction to the work of UNEP in the future. Following an extensive consultative process with the UNEP Committee of Permanent Representatives, the UNEP Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum, at its tenth special session, in February 2008, adopted decision SS.X/3, in which it welcomed the medium-term strategy for 2010-2013 and authorized the Executive Director to use it in formulating the UNEP biennial programme plan. In its decision 25/13, the Governing Council approved the biennial programme plan for 2010-2011, ensuring consistency with the UNEP medium-term strategy for 2010-2013. The strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 takes into account UNEP's overarching medium-term strategy for 2010-2013 and provides a continuum of work from the 2010-2011 biennium, therefore maintaining the same six subprogrammes, and to the extent possible the expected accomplishments for achieving the objectives in the medium-term strategy.

11.4 Lessons learned in implementing the 2010-2011 programme plan will be critical in improving the delivery of the UNEP medium-term strategy. The programme will continue to be implemented during the biennium 2012-2013 through the existing UNEP divisions, which will provide cohesion and mutual

support to cross-cutting professional practices, such as those in the areas of science, law, economics and communication. The institutional reforms that UNEP has undertaken will be maintained in the 2012-2013 biennium. These reforms include a matrix approach to implementing the programme of work, in which divisions and regional offices identify and deliver common organization-wide objectives in each of six thematic areas and in line with regional and national priorities. The organization will make use of an accountability framework to ensure clarity in roles, responsibilities and deliverables. A monitoring policy and an evaluation policy will form the basis of the plans to be implemented in the biennium. The concept and goals of the green economy will continue to provide an overarching framework that offers strategic coherence across the six thematic priorities. In addition, UNEP will continue to strengthen its partnerships with key partners, such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Bank, regional development banks, science-based networks and major groups. These institutional strategies and policies and the approaches embodied within them will strengthen results-based management in UNEP and increase management accountability for programme delivery and resource utilization, while at the same time ensuring that relevant sector expertise benefits all subprogrammes.

11.5 The broader international policy environment and the United Nations reform processes are of significant relevance to the work of UNEP. In that regard, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, other outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, provide a clear direction. The Millennium Development Goals, the outcomes of the nineteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, in 2011, and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development to be held in 2012, among others, are expected to be of particular relevance to UNEP's activities and possibly have an impact on its work programme.

11.6 The world faces unprecedented environmental change, which presents both challenges and opportunities. Mounting scientific evidence shows that ecosystems are under unprecedented pressure and that prospects for sustainable development are consequently under serious threat. UNEP, through the Global Environment Outlook process, will continue to conduct comprehensive, integrated and scientifically credible global environmental assessments. To secure the environmental conditions for prosperity, stability and equity, responses that are timely and proportionate to the scale of the environmental challenges will be required. In creating such responses, Governments, the international community, the private sector, civil society and the general public all have an important role to play. UNEP will strive to fulfil its role in articulating, facilitating and supporting appropriate responses to those environmental challenges and opportunities, mindful of the roles of other organizations involved in sustainable development and the specific situations of countries.

11.7 Within the framework of its medium-term strategy for 2010-2013, UNEP will continue to focus its efforts during the biennium 2012-2013 on the six cross-cutting thematic priorities, namely climate change, disasters and conflicts, ecosystem management, environmental governance, harmful substances and hazardous waste, and resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production, as defined below in paragraphs 11.9 to 11.14.

11.8 Consistent with its mandate and its comparative advantage, UNEP will exercise its distinctive role in environmental leadership within the cross-cutting thematic priority areas by catalysing and promoting international cooperation and action; providing early warning and policy advice based on sound science; facilitating the development, implementation and evolution of norms and standards; supporting the development of international and national policy and law; developing coherent interlinkages among international environmental conventions; and delivering technology support and capacity-building services in line with country priorities. Of paramount importance will be UNEP's work with the secretariats of the multilateral environmental agreements to help them support countries to implement the related objectives and commitments. Paragraphs 11.15 to 11.17 below further elaborate key elements of the UNEP strategy in implementing the programme.

11.9 *Climate change*. Within the framework of the United Nations approach to addressing climate change, UNEP will help to strengthen the ability of countries, specifically the most vulnerable, to build climate resilience and to support countries to move onto low carbon emission development pathways. UNEP will conduct scientific assessments, provide policy and legislative advice and undertake pilot interventions with a focus on three priority areas: (a) ecosystem-based adaptation: building climate resilience through ecosystem-based measures; (b) reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD plus): helping countries to factor in co-benefits of REDD plus (and other terrestrial carbon sequestration) to enhance the overall sustainability of REDD plus and to reduce risks to its sustainability; and (c) clean technology readiness: supporting the development of country readiness for clean technology uptake. UNEP will emphasize the synergies between development and climate policies and the co-benefits of climate change actions and their contribution to environmental sustainability.

11.10 *Disasters and conflicts*. UNEP will build national capacities to minimize threats to human well-being from the environmental causes and consequences of existing and potential natural and man-made disasters and raise awareness of conflict-related risks in the context of General Assembly resolution 58/209, by adopting an integrated approach spanning three key operational pillars, namely: vulnerabilities and risk reduction; emergency response and recovery; and mainstreaming the environment. Within those pillars, UNEP will emphasize the importance of addressing environmental risks and vulnerabilities as a prerequisite of sustainable development. UNEP will seek to integrate environmental management needs within recovery plans of the relevant United Nations actors.

11.11 *Ecosystem management*. UNEP will facilitate a cross-sectoral, integrated approach to ecosystem management to reverse the decline in ecosystem services and improve ecosystem resilience with respect to such external impacts as habitat degradation, invasive species, climate change, pollution and overexploitation. UNEP will continue to catalyse integrated approaches for the assessment and management of freshwater, terrestrial, coastal and marine systems. In facilitating a more integrated approach, UNEP will draw upon its knowledge base and on integrated environmental assessments for more effective management of natural systems on multiple scales and across sectors through technical and institutional capacity-building. UNEP will promote adaptive management, participatory decision-making and sustainable financing through payments for or investments in ecosystem

services in order to address the drivers of ecosystem change that reverse degradation and increase ecosystem resilience.

11.12 *Environmental governance*. The work of UNEP in this area will be particularly guided by Governing Council decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance. At the global level, the UNEP secretariat will support the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum in exercising its central role in international decision-making processes for environmental governance and in setting the global environmental agenda. UNEP will: (a) prioritize its efforts to develop United Nations system-wide coherence and cooperation in the field of the environment, including through policy inputs on environmental governance in the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and other inter-agency forums and through full use of the Environmental Management Group; (b) cooperate with multilateral environmental agreements and support collaboration among them to facilitate their effective implementation, and partner with the governing bodies and secretariats of other intergovernmental processes to enhance mutually supportive regimes between the environment and other related fields; (c) continue to promote international cooperation and action based on sound science, support science-based policymaking and catalyse international efforts to pursue the implementation of internationally agreed objectives; (d) strengthen support for the engagement of non-governmental stakeholders and civil society in environmental governance at all levels; and (e) support Governments in establishing, implementing and strengthening institutions and laws to enhance environmental governance for achieving sustainable development, particularly through mainstreaming the environment into other sectoral policies and making full use of the United Nations Development Group platform, consistent with United Nations reform efforts.

11.13 *Harmful substances and hazardous waste*. As a part of wider United Nations efforts to lessen the environmental and health impacts of harmful substances and hazardous waste, UNEP will: (a) prioritize the establishment of strategic alliances with all stakeholders; (b) promote chemical safety within a coherent life cycle approach and in accordance with the objectives of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management adopted in Dubai in February 2006; (c) support the development and evolution of internationally agreed chemical management regimes, in respect of which the establishment of a regime on mercury will be a distinct area of UNEP's work in the biennium; (d) service the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management process and implement its environmental component, and assist countries in increasing their capacities for sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste; (e) support initiatives related to the management of specific chemicals of global concern, such as mercury, persistent organic pollutants and other substances covered by multilateral environmental agreements; and (f) address emerging issues related to chemicals and hazardous waste and continue to participate in initiatives such as the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles.

11.14 *Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production*. UNEP will promote reforms in Government policies, changes in private sector management practices and decisions and increased consumer awareness as means to reduce the impact of economic growth and development on resource depletion and environmental degradation. While the conceptual thinking underpinning the green economy is embedded within other subprogrammes, the concept of the green

economy is integral to the work of this subprogramme. UNEP will: (a) strengthen the scientific base for public and private decision-making; (b) advise Governments and the private sector on policies and actions to increase resource efficiency and reduce pollution based on a product life cycle approach; (c) promote the application of environmental management approaches, environmentally sound technologies, integrated waste management and public-private partnerships to create more sustainable product life cycles and supply chains; (d) increase consumer awareness of sustainable consumption and production to influence their choices of goods and services; (e) prioritize its support to the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable production and consumption under the Marrakech Process; and (f) work with its network of partners to monitor progress and implement collaborative initiatives on resource efficiency and sustainable production and consumption.

11.15 The strategy to be followed in implementing the programme will be consistent with the UNEP mandate and comparative advantage. Scientifically credible environmental monitoring and assessments will continue to provide the foundation upon which UNEP will deliver on the cross-cutting thematic priorities. That approach will promote the role of science in priority setting and informed decision-making. UNEP will inspire and promote environmental action and innovation between Governments, United Nations partner entities, the private sector and civil society, including scientific communities and marginalized groups. It will facilitate international cooperation and the provision of broad policy guidance in the field of the environment, including through the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum process at the global level and by supporting the regional and subregional ministerial and other intergovernmental processes.

11.16 Furthermore, UNEP will continue to strengthen the role of national environmental authorities in development and economic planning processes and will facilitate the integration of environmental considerations in national sectoral policies, planning processes and development programmes. It will catalyse multi-stakeholder processes to bring Governments, business and civil society together to develop and improve the implementation of legislative and voluntary measures and economic incentives relevant to the environment and corporate practices. UNEP will work to enhance access by developing countries and countries with economies in transition to equitable and sustainable financing for environmental action from both public and private sources, including market-based mechanisms.

11.17 The biennium 2012-2013 will see a continued impetus to deliver on the Bali Strategic Plan, building on the results achieved in the 2010-2011 biennium. Capacity-building and technology support will run through the implementation of all cross-cutting thematic priority areas and will thus constitute an integral part of all subprogrammes. The delivery of the Bali Strategic Plan at the national and regional levels will be coordinated through UNEP regional offices, and UNEP will build strategic alliances with partners from within the United Nations family and increasingly from civil society and the private sector to extend its reach at national and regional levels and to catalyse action. Furthermore, UNEP will strongly promote and facilitate South-South cooperation as one of the key mechanisms for implementing the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building.

11.18 The programme will be implemented through the UNEP institutional structure, consisting of the six existing divisions and a network of six regional offices, by drawing on their areas of specialization, strategic presence and capacity to deliver at the regional level. It is likely that elements of this approach, and UNEP's institutional structure, may change as lessons are learned during the implementation of the 2010-2011 programme plan. These changes will be factored into the discussion of lessons learned and in due course the strategic framework for 2012-2013 may need to be amended. The Division of Technology, Industry and Economics leads subprogramme 1, subprogramme 5 and subprogramme 6. The Division of Environmental Policy Implementation leads subprogrammes 2 and 3. The Division of Environmental Law and Conventions leads subprogramme 4. The Division of Early Warning and Assessment is responsible for the provision of a sound science base across all subprogrammes and supports the Chief Scientist function. The Division of Regional Cooperation, through the regional offices and associated country offices, is responsible for identifying regional and national priorities, ensuring that they inform the development and implementation of the programme of work, and providing strategic guidance, coordination and cohesion of delivery of UNEP work at the regional, subregional and country levels. The Division of Communications and Public Information is responsible for outreach and the production of publications for all subprogrammes.

11.19 UNEP will pursue the enhanced delivery of the programme through a number of processes and partnerships. In the context of United Nations system-wide coherence, UNEP will engage with the United Nations Development Group to strengthen the systematic integration of environmental sustainability in United Nations country programming. UNEP will also work with a full range of stakeholders and partners, including civil society, the private sector and bilateral aid agencies, building on their respective resources, expertise and comparative advantages. It will seek closer cooperation between its substantive programme and the work of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, for which it provides support to its secretariat.

11.20 UNEP will continue to integrate gender equality and equity into all its policies, programmes and projects with special attention given to the role of women in environmental policymaking, environmental management and early warning and disaster management. The UNEP commitment to mainstream gender equality and equity in its programmes will continue to be extended to its work with partners and other agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system.

11.21 As an implementing agency of the Global Environment Facility, UNEP will continue to provide assistance to eligible countries to develop and implement projects in the six focal areas of the Facility, in accordance with the guidance from the governing bodies of the multilateral environmental agreements for which the Global Environment Facility serves as a funding mechanism. UNEP will primarily focus on the areas of its mandate, and special attention will be given to the needs of African countries, least developed countries and small island developing States. UNEP will continue to provide scientific and technical advice to the Facility on its policies and programmes and will continue to host the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel of the Facility.

Subprogramme 1
Climate change

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the ability of vulnerable countries to build climate resilience and to support countries to move onto low carbon emission development pathways

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Ecosystem-based adaptation is incorporated into country development planning and policymaking based on scientific assessments, policy and legislative advice and lessons learned from pilot projects supported by UNEP and ecosystem-based adaptation experiences showcased at the global level	(a) Increased number of countries that integrate ecosystem-based adaptation into their national development plans
(b) Low carbon and clean energy alternatives are increasingly adopted, inefficient technologies are phased out and economic growth and greenhouse gas emissions are decoupled by countries based on technical and economic assessments, policy advice, legislative support and catalytic financing mechanisms	(b) Increased number of countries with low carbon alternatives strategies and energy plans with explicit renewable energy or energy efficiency policies
(c) National access to climate change finance is facilitated and successful innovative financing mechanisms are assessed and promoted at the global level	(c) Increased level of national investment in clean technology projects
(d) Reduction in deforestation and land degradation with countries moving towards sustainable forest management, conservation and full terrestrial carbon accounting based on the removal of policy, financial and institutional barriers and other drivers of deforestation, and taking fully into account co-benefits and safeguards	(d) (i) Increased number of countries implementing plans to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD plus) (ii) Increased percentage of land being managed to reduce emissions from deforestation as a result of implementation of REDD plus plans
(e) Increased access of target audiences to relevant climate change assessments and information for decision-making and long-term planning	(e) (i) Increased number of sector specific local, national and regional development plans that incorporate climate-related assessment (ii) Increased number of findings or results from UNEP climate change work in press and media

Strategy

11.22 Responsibility for the coordination of the subprogramme on climate change rests with the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics. Given the interdisciplinary nature of the subprogramme, the Division will play a coordinating role, ensuring that the work programme is executed in close collaboration with other

UNEP divisions. The strategy, which is complementary to the processes and work of other institutions, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol and partnerships such as with UNDP, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the Global Environment Facility, the World Bank, FAO, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change secretariat, the new International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and other partners, will be as follows:

(a) To help countries, in particular developing countries, to reduce vulnerability and build resilience to the impacts of climate change by building and strengthening national institutional capacities for vulnerability assessment and knowledge management and adaptation planning and by supporting national efforts to incorporate ecosystem-based adaptation measures into country development planning and policymaking;

(b) To facilitate the transition by countries, in particular developing countries, to low carbon development pathways with emphasis on supporting their readiness for clean technology uptake, taking into consideration the work of IRENA and UNIDO. This will be achieved by building strategic partnerships and engaging the private sector to improve energy efficiency, accelerating the development of markets for renewable energy technologies and promoting access to cleaner energy. In addition, UNEP will provide support to United Nations entities with a view to making the United Nations system climate neutral;

(c) To facilitate access by countries, in particular developing countries, to climate change financing for clean technologies and to support both public and private financing mechanisms;

(d) To support national processes for REDD plus readiness and contribute to the development and implementation of national REDD plus strategies, including the provision of technical advice on ways to address deforestation and forest degradation and methods and tools for measuring and monitoring greenhouse gas emissions and forest carbon flows; to help countries to factor in co-benefits of REDD plus (and other terrestrial carbon sequestration); to enhance the overall sustainability of REDD plus and reduce the risks to it; to promote REDD plus financing and help countries to access financial and technical support; to promote and facilitate broad-ranging consultations among stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and other forest-dependent communities; and to help establish linkages with existing national programmes in the areas of governance, development, poverty reduction, food security and natural resource management;

(e) To improve the understanding of climate change science and its use in sound policymaking by actively conveying the results of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change assessments and special reports and other scientific information targeted to specific audiences, improving the understanding of greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and providing scientific, legal and institutional support to developing country institutions and officials who participate in climate change negotiations;

(f) To improve the general understanding of climate change by communicating key messages regarding climate change in clear and understandable ways to different target audiences such as national level policymakers, negotiators,

civil society and the private sector, including those aimed at influencing consumer choices.

Subprogramme 2
Disasters and conflicts

Objective of the Organization: To minimize environmental threats to human well-being from the environmental causes and consequences of existing and potential natural and man-made disasters

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of Member States for environmental management in order to contribute to natural and man-made disaster risk reduction	(a) Increased percentage of investment in initiatives using national environmental management capacities for risk reduction
(b) Rapid and reliable environmental assessments following conflicts and disasters as requested	(b) Increased percentage of inter-agency post-crisis needs assessments and national recovery plans that identify, prioritize and cost environmental needs
(c) Improved environmental management and sustainable use of natural resources that have built upon the inter-agency post-crisis assessment and recovery process	(c) Increased percentage of the total long-term relief and post-crisis recovery funding focused on environment and natural resource management and associated livelihood projects

Strategy

11.23 Responsibility for the implementation of the subprogramme on disasters and conflicts rests with the Division of Environmental Policy Implementation. Given the interdisciplinary nature of the subprogramme, the Division will play a coordinating role, ensuring that the work programme is executed in close collaboration with other UNEP divisions. The strategy, which will also be implemented in partnership with the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, Secretariat departments, relevant inter-agency planning processes and other regional partners, including but not limited to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNDP, the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, FAO, the World Health Organization (WHO), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Group, the Peacebuilding Commission, the World Bank and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, will be as follows:

(a) Within the existing mandates of UNEP, to assist vulnerable or crisis-affected countries and communities by providing environmental expertise, with particular attention paid to vulnerable groups (such as women and children) and highly vulnerable ecosystems such as drylands and lands contaminated by radiation, in vulnerabilities and risk reduction services, as well as emergency response and recovery operations at the subregional, national and subnational levels, including through the following:

(i) Policy guidance and assistance in developing and implementing legislative and institutional frameworks for improved environmental management at the national and subregional levels, contributing to risk reduction;

(ii) Addressing acute environmental risks in disaster or post-conflict response operations and providing early warning to minimize the adverse effects on human life and the environment, and integrating environmental considerations into recovery programmes to minimize the negative impact on the degraded environment;

(b) Upon request by Member States, to provide early warning on environmental risks, data and expertise on sustainable management of transboundary and shared natural resources related to relevant initiatives led by the United Nations;

(c) To contribute to global policy development by mainstreaming environmental lessons learned and best practice into the relevant conflict and disaster policy and planning processes at the global level.

Subprogramme 3
Ecosystem management

Objective of the Organization: To ensure that countries utilize the ecosystem approach to enhance human well-being

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of countries and regions to integrate an ecosystem management approach into development planning processes	(a) Increased number of national and regional development planning processes that consider ecosystem services as a component for development
(b) Countries and regions have the capacity to utilize and apply ecosystem management tools	(b) (i) Increased number of countries addressing ecosystem degradation through the application of UNEP-supported ecosystem management tools (ii) Increased area of terrestrial or aquatic ecosystems managed to maintain or restore ecosystem services
(c) Strengthened capacity of countries and regions to realign their environmental programmes to address degradation of selected priority ecosystem services	(c) Increased number of national and regional planning instruments that include commitments and targets to integrate ecosystem management at the national, regional and sectoral levels

Strategy

11.24 Responsibility for the implementation of the subprogramme on ecosystem management rests with the Division of Environmental Policy Implementation. Given the interdisciplinary nature of the subprogramme, the Division will play a

coordinating role ensuring that the work programme is executed in close collaboration with other UNEP divisions and external partners. The strategy responds to the Convention on Biological Diversity ecosystem approach, which calls for the conservation of ecosystem structures and functioning in order to maintain ecosystem services. It also responds to the call for a follow-up to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, recognizing that ownership by countries of the approach, its methodology and its recommendations must be improved. The strategy, in partnership with relevant United Nations entities, other international organizations, the scientific community and data providers, the private sector, civil society and other stakeholders, such as UNDP, FAO, the Global Environment Facility, the World Bank and other Millennium Ecosystem Assessment partners, will be as follows:

(a) To influence planning and assistance frameworks at the regional and national levels so that they incorporate a cross-sectoral, integrated approach focusing on ecosystem services. The subprogramme will promote awareness of the interlinkages between humans and their impacts on ecosystems, as well as the benefits people derive from ecosystems and their services. It will facilitate institutional, policy, economic and governance changes necessary to enable cross-sectoral and, when relevant, transboundary cooperation for the management of ecosystems;

(b) The poor rely directly on ecosystem goods and services for their livelihood. Particular attention will therefore be given to equity issues (including, but not limited to, access and benefit sharing) and how vulnerable and disadvantaged communities could be compensated or rewarded for their ecosystem stewardship;

(c) To build the capacities of regional, subregional, national and local entities to assess degradation, in order to slow down or reverse this trend while managing ecosystems for resilience. This implies that particular attention will be given to ecosystem functioning and the role of biodiversity. Priority will also be given to improving mechanisms for strengthening the science policy interface in the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements. The subprogramme will develop, adapt and test a number of ecosystem management tools such as integrated water resources management, ecosystem restoration, decision-making tools (including scenarios and trade-off analysis) and adaptive management tools. It will demonstrate how to measure the economic value of ecosystem services and how to apply these values to decision-making and to the design of economic instruments such as incentives and sustainable financing mechanisms. Integrated assessments will be conducted in the framework of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment follow-up initiative and further economic valuation will be conducted as a follow-up to the Economics of Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity project. The capacity of countries to assess biodiversity that is critical to ecosystem functioning will be strengthened. Catalysing large-scale action to protect ecosystem resilience and functioning will be a priority. Special attention will be given to the restoration of highly degraded terrestrial ecosystems and to the development of ecological corridors that will increase the ability of ecosystems and biodiversity to adapt to climate change;

(d) This work will be accomplished through building upon successful existing UNEP ecosystem programmes, such as the Global Programme of Action for

the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities and the freshwater programme based on integrated water resources management. Delivery will also be assisted by cooperation with other initiatives, including support to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the global environmental outlook process, the Poverty and Environment Initiative (which also features in other subprogrammes), the Economics of Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity project and the follow-up strategy for the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment.

Subprogramme 4
Environmental governance

Objective of the Organization: To ensure that environmental governance at the country, regional and global levels is strengthened to address agreed environmental priorities

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) The United Nations system, respecting the mandate of each entity, progressively achieves synergies and demonstrates increasing coherence in international decision-making processes related to the environment, including those under multilateral environmental agreements	(a) (i) Increased number of coordinated approaches to environmental issues targeted by UNEP that are addressed in a complementary manner by other United Nations entities and multilateral environmental agreements (ii) Increased number of inter-agency partnerships and joint initiatives between UNEP and other United Nations entities to tackle complementary environmental issues of common interest (iii) Increased number of environmental issues addressed under the Environmental Management Group, the Chief Executives Board for Coordination and United Nations Development Group that are being acted upon by partner United Nations entities (iv) Increased number of joint initiatives undertaken by multilateral environmental agreement secretariats and UNEP under the umbrella of UNEP showing progress towards measurable environmental outcomes
(b) Enhanced capacity of States to implement their environmental obligations and achieve their environmental goals, targets and objectives through strengthened institutions and the implementation of laws	(b) (i) Increased number of States implementing laws to improve compliance with environmental goals and targets as agreed at the relevant United Nations summits and conferences and the conferences of parties to multilateral environmental agreements

	(iii) Increased number of international organizations that demonstrate progress towards measurable environmental outcomes after applying UNEP policy guidance in the area of the environment
(c) National development processes and United Nations common country programming processes increasingly mainstream environmental sustainability into the implementation of their programmes of work	(c) (i) Increased number of United Nations country teams that successfully mainstream environmental sustainability into common country assessments and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks
	(ii) Increased percentage of United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks in countries where UNEP has intervened that present a coherent environment and development package
(d) Improved access by national and international stakeholders to sound science and policy advice for decision-making	(d) Increased number of UNEP-led or UNEP-supported environmental assessments cited in academic writings or leading newspapers

Strategy

11.25 Responsibility for the implementation of the subprogramme on environmental governance rests with the Division of Environmental Law and Conventions. Given the interdisciplinary nature of the subprogramme, the Division will play a coordinating role, ensuring that the work programme is executed in close collaboration with other UNEP divisions. The strategy, which is guided by Governing Council decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance, to be implemented with partners such as UNDP, FAO, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the United Nations University, the World Bank, regional development banks and secretariats of global and regional multilateral environmental agreements, will be as follows:

(a) To support coherent international decision-making processes for environmental governance, the subprogramme will assist the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum to promote international cooperation in the field of the environment and set the global environmental agenda. It will keep the state of the environment under review on a regular basis through authoritative assessment processes and identify emerging issues. The objective is to support sound science-based decision-making at the national and international levels, including processes such as the process leading to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012 (RIO+20). Cooperation will be carried out with multilateral environmental agreements, and support provided for collaboration among them for their effective implementation, respecting the mandate of each entity. Partnerships with the governing bodies and secretariats of other intergovernmental processes will be pursued to enhance mutually supportive regimes between the environment and other related fields. At the inter-agency level, the subprogramme will provide support and policy inputs on environmental governance in the Chief Executives Board for Coordination and other inter-agency

forums and will make use of the Environmental Management Group to promote joint action by all organizations and multilateral environmental agreement secretariats;

(b) To catalyse international efforts to pursue the implementation of internationally agreed objectives, the subprogramme will support the efforts for further development and implementation of international environmental law, norms and standards, in particular those addressing the goals, targets and commitments identified in the outcomes of United Nations summits and conferences, especially through the implementation of the Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law (Montevideo Programme);

(c) To support regional, subregional and national environmental governance processes and institutions, the subprogramme will support regional ministerial and other intergovernmental forums related to the environment and assist in the implementation of their programmes of action. It will support the efforts of Governments to further develop and strengthen their national, subregional and regional policies, laws and institutions underpinning environmental governance and their infrastructures for environmental management. It will also support the efforts of Governments to develop and strengthen their capacity for environmental data and knowledge management and assessment at the national, subregional and regional levels in order to provide a sound basis for environmental governance. Furthermore, the subprogramme will strengthen its support for the engagement of non-governmental stakeholders and civil society in environmental governance at all levels;

(d) To promote and support the environmental basis for sustainable development at the national level, the subprogramme will support Governments in mainstreaming the environment in their development planning processes, including through the UNEP-UNDP Poverty and Environment Initiative. It will also assist Governments and United Nations country teams to ensure their environmental considerations are incorporated into common country assessments, United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks and their associated implementation programmes, including by making full use of the United Nations Development Group platform. In both cases, it will do so in a manner consistent with United Nations reform (including "Delivering as one") and the international aid architecture, such as the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness: Ownership, Harmonization, Alignment, Results and Mutual Accountability. The UNDP-UNEP memorandum of understanding will be a key framework for providing such country-level support. It will improve UNEP's strategic presence in regions to support Governments and United Nations country teams in addressing environmental governance and will strengthen its engagement with other specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as departments and regional partners.

Subprogramme 5
Harmful substances and hazardous waste

Objective of the Organization: To minimize the impact of harmful substances and hazardous waste on the environment and human beings

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased capacities of States and other stakeholders to assess, manage and reduce risks to human health and the environment posed by chemicals and hazardous waste	(a) (i) Increased number of countries and stakeholders implementing policies in sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste (ii) Increased number of countries that have market-based incentives and business policies and practices promoting environmentally friendly approaches and products aiming at reduced releases of and exposures to harmful chemicals and hazardous waste
(b) Enhanced management of harmful substances and hazardous waste based on coherent international policy and technical advice provided to States and other stakeholders	(b) (i) Increased number of Governments and other stakeholders showing reductions in harmful substances and hazardous waste as a result of applying UNEP guidelines and tools on assessment, management and replacement of hazardous chemicals and waste management (ii) Increased number of international subregional and regional organizations applying UNEP guidance on harmful substances and hazardous waste (iii) Increased number of intergovernmental, regional and national policymaking processes that consider, address and monitor the environmental, economic, social and human health impacts of harmful substances and hazardous waste
(c) Appropriate policy and control systems for harmful substances of global concern are developed and being implemented in line with international obligations of States and mandates of relevant entities	(c) (i) Agreement is reached at the international level on the means of addressing mercury (ii) Increased number of countries with control systems and policies being implemented to meet their international obligations with regard to harmful substances and hazardous waste

(iii) Increased number of countries showing reductions in harmful substances and hazardous waste as a result of their control systems and policies

Strategy

11.26 Responsibility for the implementation of the subprogramme on harmful substances and hazardous waste rests with the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics. Given the interdisciplinary nature of the subprogramme, the Division will play a coordinating role, ensuring that the work programme is executed in close collaboration with other UNEP divisions. The strategy, within the wider United Nations efforts to lessen the environmental and health impacts of chemicals and hazardous waste, and to be implemented with organizations participating in the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (UNIDO, UNITAR, FAO, International Labour Organization, WHO and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development), the Global Environment Facility and others, will be as follows:

(a) To help countries to increase their capacities for sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste within a life cycle approach. Subprogramme support will cover data collection, the assessment and management of chemicals, the implementation of scientifically designed hazardous waste management systems and the strengthening of chemical and hazardous waste legislation and regulatory frameworks. In collaboration with UNDP and other United Nations entities through relevant inter-agency processes, the subprogramme will promote the mainstreaming of chemical safety in development agendas and the active involvement of all relevant sectors to achieve coherent and effective regulatory, voluntary and market-based policies at the national level and, when relevant, at the subregional level. It will also promote and facilitate public access to information and knowledge on chemicals and hazardous waste, including impacts on human health and the environment;

(b) To advance the international agenda on chemicals through the implementation of the environmental component of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, the subprogramme will provide policy- and science-based advice and guidelines to Governments and other stakeholders on risk assessment and management; raise awareness of potential adverse effects of chemicals, including hazardous waste; and address emerging issues. It will also contribute to the development of methodologies and tools for monitoring and evaluating progress in sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste;

(c) To support the development of internationally agreed chemical management regimes, particularly for mercury but also for other metals if requested by Governments, and to support the evolution of existing internationally agreed multilateral environmental agreements in the chemicals and waste cluster, the subprogramme will assist countries, multilateral environmental agreement secretariats and other stakeholders in their efforts to address highly hazardous substances. This will include the implementation and enforcement of chemical and hazardous waste-related multilateral environmental agreements and other international initiatives (for example, the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities) related to

chemicals of global concern, such as mercury, persistent organic pollutants and ozone-depleting substances, and in addressing emerging issues related to chemicals and hazardous waste. In line with decision SS.X/1 of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum, the strengthening of cooperation and coordination between the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants could contribute positively to the implementation of the principles defended by those Conventions for the management of harmful substances and hazardous waste, building on the agreement reached in Bali at the simultaneous extraordinary meetings of the Conferences of the Parties to those Conventions.

Subprogramme 6
Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production

Objective of the Organization: To ensure natural resources are produced, processed and consumed in a more environmentally sustainable way, paving the way towards the green economy, in which environmental impact is decoupled from economic growth and social co-benefits are optimized

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced understanding by Governments and other stakeholders of scientific assessment of resource flows and related environmental impacts along global value chains, as well as of potential for decoupling	(a) Increased number of UNEP-associated scientific assessments, analytical reports and scarcity alerts used and referenced by a specified number of target Governments and public and private sector organizations
(b) Improved capacity of Governments and public institutions to identify, regulate and manage key resource challenges, mainstream green economy aspects in their development planning and implementation and adopt policies and tools for resource efficiency	(b) Increased number of Governments and other public institutions implementing policies, economic instruments and initiatives for resource-efficiency improvements and introducing greening aspects into their economies
(c) Increased investment in efficient, clean and safe industrial production methods through voluntary action by the private sector	(c) Increased number of businesses adopting and investing in resource-efficient management practices and technologies and cleaner and safer production methods
(d) Demand-side decisions and consumption choices favour more resource efficient and environmentally friendly products, driven by standardized and internationally recognized tools and communications and by an enabling social infrastructure	(d) (i) Increase in the sales of targeted resource efficient and environmentally friendly products, goods and services

	(ii) Increased number of Governments, companies and consumer groups with access to and making use of recognized tools and communications made available through UNEP-supported initiatives when making purchasing decisions with respect to more resource efficient and environmentally friendly products, goods and services

Strategy

11.27 The responsibility for the implementation of the subprogramme on resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production rests with the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics. Given the interdisciplinary nature of the subprogramme, the Division will play a coordinating role, ensuring that the work programme is executed in close collaboration with other UNEP divisions. While all subprogrammes will continue to be guided by the framework of the green economy, this specific subprogramme will further develop the Green Economy Initiative as an overarching goal and focus of activities. The Initiative, launched in 2008, will scale up efforts to assist Governments and other stakeholders in moving towards a green economy by reshaping and refocusing production technologies and consumption patterns. The number of countries transitioning to a green economy will be a key success criterion. The strategy, which will build upon the 10-year framework on sustainable consumption and production and be implemented in partnership with Governments, other United Nations and development cooperation entities, the private sector, research bodies, civil society, scientific institutions such as the University of Oxford and United Nations organizations such as UNDP, UNIDO, the World Tourism Organization, FAO and the regional commissions, will be as follows:

(a) To build capacities to promote the production of more environmentally sustainable products, the subprogramme will help Governments and other public institutions from the regional to the local level to improve their capacities to design and implement policies, laws and management actions that promote the production of resource-efficient, non-hazardous and sustainable goods and services. In doing so, the subprogramme will emphasize a product life cycle approach and promote public-private partnerships and market-based instruments to create more sustainable supply chains. The subprogramme will support the design of enabling policy frameworks and economic instruments that promote resource efficiency and sustainable production and consumption. This will be done in the context of national development policies, with the aim to promote the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements. This will seek, inter alia, to advance integrated waste management, the prevention of environmental risks and recovery from industrial accidents;

(b) To promote public and private investment in environmentally sound technologies and sustainable products, the subprogramme will advise and support Governments and businesses in the selection and application of environmental management systems and safe and efficient production technologies, in integrated waste management and in the purchase of more resource-efficient and sustainable products and practices. The subprogramme will disseminate research findings and

implement demonstration projects to illustrate the benefits of efficient, clean and safe industrial production methods, in environmental, economic and social terms, to stimulate public and private policies and investment choices for wider application of those methods;

(c) To promote sustainable consumption patterns, the subprogramme will disseminate public communications materials and conduct educational and public awareness campaigns on the benefits of resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production in order to influence the choices of consumers and better inform other market players. It will also provide guidelines and different kinds of tools, policy advice and support to public authorities to promote resource efficient management and the purchase of sustainable products. The relevant activities will seek to promote sustainable consumption choices, inter alia by supporting appropriate social planning and infrastructure.

Legislative mandates

General Assembly resolutions

2997 (XXVII)	Institutional and financial arrangements for international environmental cooperation
S-19/2	Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21
47/190	Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
53/242	Report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements
55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
55/198	Enhancing complementarities among international instruments related to environment and sustainable development
57/2	United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development
57/144	Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit
60/1	2005 World Summit Outcome
60/47	Question of Antarctica
60/142	Programme of Action for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People
62/9	Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster
62/208	Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

63/11	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization
63/144	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization
63/267	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support
64/85	Effects of atomic radiation
64/86	International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space (subprogrammes 3 and 4)
64/130	Policies and programmes involving youth
64/135	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly
64/199	Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
64/204	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-fifth session
64/212	Science and technology for development
64/213	Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries
64/216	Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)
64/217	Women in development
64/221	South-South cooperation
64/223	Towards global partnerships
64/236	Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development
64/252	Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (subprogrammes 2 and 4)

Governing Council decisions

SS.VI/1	Malmö Ministerial Declaration
SS.VII/5	Enhancing civil society engagement in the work of the United Nations Environment Programme

SS.VIII/1	Implementation of decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance
	III: Intergovernmental strategic plan for technology support and capacity-building
	IV: Strengthening the financing of the United Nations Environment Programme
SS.X/2	Sustainable development of the Arctic region
SS.X/3	Medium-term strategy for the period 2010-2013
19/1	Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme
20/6	Policy and advisory services of the United Nations Environment Programme in key areas of institution-building
20/12	Implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system
20/17	Views of the Governing Council on the report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements
20/27	Support to Africa
20/28	Promoting interlinkages among global environmental issues and human needs
20/33	Stable, adequate and predictable funding for the United Nations Environment Programme
20/39	Functioning of the regional offices and proposed measures for the strengthening of regionalization and decentralization
21/18	Implementation of the Malmö Ministerial Declaration
21/20	Governance of the United Nations Environment Programme and implementation of General Assembly resolution 53/242
21/24	Policy and advisory services in key areas of institution-building
22/7	Engaging business and industry
22/9	Support to Africa
22/10	Poverty and the environment in Africa
22/11	Sustainable development of the Arctic
22/12	Brussels Declaration and the Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010
22/14	Role of the United Nations Environment Programme in strengthening regional activities and cooperation in the Economic Cooperation Organization region

22/18	Civil society
	II: Long-term strategy on engagement and involvement of young people in environmental issues
	III: Long-term strategy for sport and the environment
22/21	Regional implementation of the programme of work of the United Nations Environment Programme
23/10	Poverty and the environment
23/11	Gender equality in the field of the environment
24/6	Small island developing States
25/1	Implementation of decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance
25/9	South-South cooperation in achieving sustainable development
25/16	Support to Africa in environmental management and protection

Subprogramme 1
Climate change

General Assembly resolutions

61/199	International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon
64/73	Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind
64/206	Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy

Governing Council decisions

22/3	Climate and atmosphere
	I: Adaptation to climate change
	II: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

Subprogramme 2
Disasters and conflicts

General Assembly resolutions

63/137	Strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and prevention in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster
63/217	Natural disasters and vulnerability
64/76	Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

64/200	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
64/251	International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development

Governing Council decisions

22/1	Early warning, assessment and monitoring
	IV: Post-conflict environmental assessment
	V: Environmental situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territories
22/8	Further improvement of environmental emergency prevention, preparedness, assessment, response and mitigation
23/7	Strengthening environmental emergency response and developing disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation and early warning systems in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster
25/12	Environmental situation in the Gaza Strip

Subprogramme 3
Ecosystem management

General Assembly resolutions

58/217	International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015
59/230	Promoting an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development
64/71	Oceans and the law of the sea
64/72	Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments
64/198	Midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015
64/205	Sustainable mountain development

Governing Council decisions

20/25	Freshwater
21/28	Further development and strengthening of regional seas programmes: promoting the conservation and sustainable use of the marine and coastal environment, building partnerships and establishing linkages with multilateral environmental agreements

21/29	Establishment of a regional seas programme for the Central-East Pacific region
22/1	Early warning, assessment and monitoring
	II: Global assessment of the state of the marine environment
	III: World Conservation Monitoring Centre
22/2	Water
	I: Water policy and strategy of the United Nations Environment Programme
	II: The Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities
	III: Regional seas programmes
	IV: Coral reefs
	V: Marine safety and protection of the marine environment from accidental pollution
22/5	Enhancing the role of the United Nations Environment Programme on forest-related issues
24/16	Updated water policy and strategy of the United Nations Environment Programme
	A: Freshwater
	B: Coasts, oceans and islands
25/10	Intergovernmental science-policy platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services

Subprogramme 4
Environmental governance

General Assembly resolutions

59/237	United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development
64/201	United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification (2010-2020)
64/202	Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa
64/203	Convention on Biological Diversity

Governing Council decisions

SS.VII/1	International environmental governance

SS.VII/4	Compliance with and enforcement of multilateral environmental agreements
SS.VIII/1	Implementation of decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance
	I: Universal membership of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum of the United Nations Environment Programme
	II: Strengthening the scientific base of the United Nations Environment Programme
	V: Multilateral environmental agreements
	VI: Enhanced coordination across the United Nations system and the Environmental Management Group
SS.X/5	Global Environment Outlook: environment for development
20/18	Environmental conventions
21/1	Land degradation: support for the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa
21/8	Biosafety
21/23	Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law for the First Decade of the Twenty-first Century (Montevideo Programme III)
21/27	Compliance with and enforcement of multilateral environmental agreements
22/1	Early-warning, assessment and monitoring
	IA: Strengthening the scientific base of the United Nations Environment Programme
	IB: Early warning and assessment process of the United Nations Environment Programme
22/17	Governance and law
	I: Follow-up to General Assembly resolution 57/251 on the report of the seventh special session of the United Nations Environment Programme Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum
	II: Implementation of the Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law for the First Decade of the Twenty-first Century (Montevideo Programme III)
23/6	Keeping the world environmental situation under review

24/1	Implementation of decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance
	III: Strengthening the scientific base of the United Nations Environment Programme
	V: Issues related to multilateral environmental agreements
	VI: Enhanced coordination across the United Nations system, including the Environmental Management Group
24/11	Intensified environmental education for achieving sustainable development
25/2	World environmental situation

Subprogramme 5
Harmful substances and hazardous waste

Governing Council decisions

SS.IX/1	Strategic approach to international chemicals management
SS.X/1	Chemicals management, including mercury and waste management
22/4	Chemicals
	I: Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade
	II: Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
23/9	Chemicals management
	I: Cooperation between the United Nations Environment Programme, relevant multilateral environmental agreements and other organizations
24/4	Prevention of illegal international trade
25/5	Chemicals management, including mercury
25/8	Waste management

Subprogramme 6
Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production

General Assembly resolutions

60/190	Global Code of Ethics for Tourism
64/188	International trade and development

Governing Council decisions

20/19	Contribution of the United Nations Environment Programme to the Commission on Sustainable Development at its seventh session
	E: Changing production and consumption patterns
20/29	Policy and advisory services of the United Nations Environment Programme in key areas of economics, trade and financial services
21/14	Trade and environment
22/6	Promotion of sustainable consumption and production patterns